

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in whose divine keeping and control are the coming in and the going out of all our days, by Thy grace we have entered upon a new year.

May we accept each day as a priceless gift and a glorious opportunity for heroic endeavor to do all the good we can, in all the ways we can, and to all the people we can.

Grant that we may not walk in the new year with face turned backward or with fear and foreboding, but with a resolute and daring faith, assured that the future will be as bright as the promises of God.

We pray that Thou wilt be present and favorable unto our beloved Speaker and all the Members of Congress as they seek the right solution to the many difficult problems which challenge the consecration of their noblest manhood and womanhood.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, January 3, 1953, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that in accordance with the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Vice President of the United States has appointed the Senator from Indiana, Mr. JENNER, and the Senator from Arizona, Mr. HAYDEN, as members on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States today.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that there are several Members who have not yet taken the oath of office and that they are present. If they will present themselves in the well of the House, the Chair will be glad to administer the oath.

Messrs. BENTSEN, LANHAM, ROGERS of Florida, and ZABLOCKI appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to make a statement. The Chair desires deferment of unanimous-consent requests and also 1-minute speeches until after the formal ceremony of the day, which is the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President. Therefore, pursuant to the order adopted on Saturday, the Chair declares the House in recess until 12:50 o'clock p. m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 12:50 o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired at 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES

At 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. T. J. Kennamer, announced the Vice President and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall, headed by the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The Vice President took his seat as the presiding officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The joint session was called to order by the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President. Under well-established precedent, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been made that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers, Mr. JENNER and Mr. HAYDEN on the part of the Senate, and Mr. LeCOMPTÉ and Mr. RAINS on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. RAINS (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that Adlai E. Stevenson, of the State of Illinois, received 11 votes for President, and JOHN J. SPARKMAN, of the State of Alabama, received 11 votes for Vice President.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in alphabetical order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen of the Congress, the certificates of all of the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the Vice President.

The tellers delivered to the Vice President the following statement of the results:

The undersigned, WILLIAM E. JENNER and CARL HAYDEN, tellers on the part of the Senate, KARL M. LeCOMPTÉ and ALBERT RAINS, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of

the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1953:

Electoral votes of each State	States	For President		For Vice President	
		Dwight D. Eisenhower, of New York	Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois	Richard M. Nixon, of California	John J. Sparkman, of Alabama
11	Alabama		11		11
4	Arizona	4		4	
8	Arkansas		8		8
32	California	32		32	
6	Colorado	6		6	
8	Connecticut	8		8	
3	Delaware	3		3	
10	Florida	10		10	
12	Georgia		12		12
4	Idaho	4		4	
27	Illinois	27		27	
13	Indiana	13		13	
10	Iowa	10		10	
8	Kansas	8		8	
10	Kentucky		10		10
10	Louisiana		10		10
5	Maine	5		5	
9	Maryland	9		9	
16	Massachusetts	16		16	
20	Michigan	20		20	
11	Minnesota	11		11	
8	Mississippi		8		8
13	Missouri	13		13	
4	Montana	4		4	
6	Nebraska	6		6	
3	Nevada	3		3	
4	New Hampshire	4		4	
16	New Jersey	16		16	
4	New Mexico	4		4	
45	New York	45		45	
14	North Carolina		14		14
4	North Dakota	4		4	
25	Ohio	25		25	
8	Oklahoma	8		8	
6	Oregon	6		6	
32	Pennsylvania	32		32	
4	Rhode Island	4		4	
8	South Carolina		8		8
4	South Dakota	4		4	
11	Tennessee	11		11	
24	Texas	24		24	
4	Utah	4		4	
3	Vermont	3		3	
12	Virginia	12		12	
9	Washington	9		9	
8	West Virginia		8		8
12	Wisconsin	12		12	
3	Wyoming	3		3	
531	Total	442	89	442	89

WILLIAM E. JENNER,
CARL HAYDEN,
Tellers on the Part of the Senate.

KARL M. LeCOMPTÉ,
ALBERT RAINS,
Tellers on the Part of the House of Representatives.

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, of the State of New York, has received for President of the United States 442 votes;

Adlai E. Stevenson, of the State of Illinois, has received 89 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

RICHARD M. NIXON, of the State of California, has received for Vice President of the United States 442 votes;

JOHN J. SPARKMAN, of the State of Alabama, has received 89 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1953, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess for 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, at 1 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair directs that the electoral vote be spread at large upon the Journal.

HON. SAM RAYBURN

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the friendships we make here are not determined by the middle aisle which separates the two political parties. We come here elected as members of the Democratic Party or the Republican Party, and we serve our country as our judgment and our conscience dictate. But separate and apart from that there is another important aspect of our life and associations together as members of this body, and that is on what might be termed the personal level, our personal contacts with each other, our little chats, our exchange of views which develops the spirit of each one of us, the type of person we are; and out of it develops respect and friendship. That respect and friendship is not, as I said, determined by the middle aisle which separates this Chamber as far as the seating of the great majority parties is concerned.

Today is the birthday anniversary of one of our most distinguished Members, a man whom I have termed, when I had occasion to refer to him or make remarks about him personally, as "the man with the heart of gold." Underneath his exterior is a heart of gold. His friendships are based upon loyalty. He is a man who fights for his friends no matter who they are, no matter from what section of the country they come, or what their political affiliation may be; a man whose nobility of character has impressed itself upon everyone who ever served with him during his long, honor-

able, and trustworthy service in this body; a man who loves the Congress of the United States and who loves in particular the National House of Representatives of which he has been a Member for so many years and of which we are Members today.

On occasions of this kind it is nice for us to show our respect and friendship for our colleagues on their birthday anniversary, particularly such an outstanding one as he whose anniversary takes place today. I have served with him for 24 years, the last 12 under the most intimate relationship of the leadership of my party. Our friendship is just as deep underneath the surface as it appears to be upon the surface. My friendships are not superficial; his friendships are not superficial. Superficial friendship to me carries with it a mark of hypocrisy.

My association with him, no matter how long I live, will be always one of my treasured memories, as I know it will be the treasured memory of all who served with him, particularly those who have had the opportunity during their service to meet him under those conditions where they could see the real inner mind of the man.

To summarize, today is the birthday of the distinguished gentleman from Texas, our former Speaker, who has served longer than anyone in the history of our country in the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of the greatest Americans of this time and era. I know I express the sentiments of all of my colleagues in congratulating SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, on his birthday anniversary and I hope that God will bless him for many, many years to come.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield with pleasure to my distinguished friend, and I say that in all sincerity, the majority leader, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, this really is quite a day, SAM RAYBURN's birthday, and we Republicans just having elected a President and a Vice President. I am sure all of us can rejoice about both of those great occasions in some measure at least.

You know, it has been well said that a man is as young as he feels. I am sure happy to observe that my very esteemed friend, Mr. RAYBURN, is carrying his years as lightly today as always. For some of us, of course, birthdays become milestones, but for our wise and vigorous colleague they are but honored milestones in a distinguished career.

I am happy to add my congratulations and felicitations to the minority leader. I have worked with him when he was in the minority before and I have worked with him when he was in the majority. May I say I want to see him continue to be minority leader for a long, long time. But certainly no man in this Chamber more richly deserves the veneration of this body than does the gentleman from Texas, who has served the House so capably, so faithfully, and so long as our former Speaker.

The manner in which he has acquitted himself with the responsibilities of that high office through these many years as striking testimony not only to the esteem in which he is held but to the strength of his character and, may I add also, of his constitution.

Not the least of the lessons he has taught us is that we can meet the trials and tribulations of our work here head-on and yet remain young in heart and in spirit. So I wish for him the happiest returns of the day and express the hope that we shall be privileged to enjoy for a long time to come his wit, his wisdom, his great companionship, and his valued counsel.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to my equally and valued good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it has been 30 years since I came here. At that time SAM RAYBURN was a veteran Member of the House. During that time I have learned to love and to respect him as one of the finest Americans in the House of Representatives.

During the time he was majority leader and when he was Speaker, it was always possible for an ordinary minority Member like myself to have an audience with him and be treated courteously in his office and on the floor. It is that sort of thing which to my mind builds up strength among the membership here in the House and it means for the man, who has the capacity to approach his problems that way, the love and respect and esteem of his colleagues. I wish to add at this time my congratulations to Sam upon his anniversary and to wish him many more fine birthdays in the fine fettle he is in today.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in the felicitations for our beloved former Speaker under whom we served for so long. When I came here some 34 years ago, as was said by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], Hon. SAM RAYBURN was a senior, and I know how I admired his long black hair in those days. He had flowing locks then. I got to know him intimately. We lived in a hotel known as Congress Hall Hotel. It stood where the New House Office Building now stands, and there were 90 Members of Congress, Republicans and Democrats, who lived in that hotel. In those early days the Members all dressed for dinner, black tie, went down to the dining room under the American plan, and may I say that if we could have the rates that we had on the menus in those days we would be living handsomely on our present salaries.

I am very proud to have known for so long our fine ex-Speaker, and I want to say that he has been perfectly wonderful to me. I have gone to him when I wanted recognition on the floor and he has always been most charitable to me as a Republican. He has always been very cooperative in every way. I cannot think of a thing that he has done of

which I could complain. I congratulate him upon his seventy-first birthday, and I can say, measuring his span of life by mine, that he is just a youngster.

Mr. McCORMACK. Before yielding to my friend from Illinois, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, members of both parties have saluted Speaker RAYBURN on this anniversary occasion, as a native Tennessean, a veteran Texan, and a great American.

I hope it is not presumptuous for a freshman Congressman to speak for the State of Oklahoma, in likewise saluting Mr. RAYBURN on this date, since we of Oklahoma have long regarded him as a close neighbor, a close friend, and an adopted son of the Sooner State. His strong and helping hand has always been ready to help a neighboring Oklahoman or a cause close to Oklahoma's heart and interest, and the Oklahoma delegation is deeply grateful for this neighborly spirit on the part of Mr. RAYBURN.

All of us join, with enthusiasm and best wishes for the future, in wishing SAM RAYBURN a happy birthday, and many more in years to come.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my felicitations to those of my colleagues who have already congratulated our beloved SAM RAYBURN upon his seventy-first birthday.

From the time that I first became a Member of the House of Representatives and down through the years since, I have found no greater friend and no truer American than the gentleman from Texas, who has just vacated the Speaker's chair of the House of Representatives. His many courtesies to me and his friendship, I prize greatly. He has served longer as Speaker of the House of Representatives than any individual occupying that high office.

For him, I can only wish many, many years of health and happiness, and the continuance of rendering in the future the great service he has rendered our country in the past.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished American whom we are honoring first saw the light of day in Roane County, Tenn., in the great congressional district which I have the honor to represent. East Tennessee is proud of SAM RAYBURN. I join my colleagues in wishing him many more years of service to our country and of good health and happiness.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, we have just heard uttered such tributes to the character and service of that great American, Hon. SAM RAYBURN, by such long-time distinguished colleagues of his as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], and others, that my limited vocabulary makes it difficult for me to add in deservedly glowing terms any appropriate words. However, as there is no teacher like experience itself, and as there is no life

which lives higher than its actual daily experience, I pay tribute to my friend and leader, SAM RAYBURN, by saying that all these 6 years I have now served in this House of Representatives, he has been a great inspiration personally to me. His fairness of consideration, his fineness of understanding, and his righteous thinking of all matters with which I had to deal with him, have been of lasting strength to me. He has made me a better Representative, I am sure.

Surely no Member of this House, on either side of the political aisle, can help but have specifically noticed, beginning this January 3, how graciously and how sweetly and decently SAM RAYBURN has made the transition from Speaker of this great House down the ladder one peg to become the able, dignified, vigorous minority leader in this great legislative body. The way he has done it; the spirit in which he has done it; the high level of political attitude which he has expressed toward both the majority and minority parties' responsibilities as Speaker JOE MARTIN took his chair, cannot help but have made an indelible imprint upon the minds and decisions of all of us. It is truly said that the fortunes of politics makes strange bedfellows. It can, likewise, be said that the fortunes of politics make or break the spirit, the character, and fortunes of men. Therefore, we who have the honor and privilege of serving in this House of Representatives these next 2 years have seen the fortune of politics defeat our great American for Speaker of the House of Representatives in favor of another. But, my colleagues, the fortunes of politics have again contributed to the greatness of character and patriotic attitude of SAM RAYBURN in the minds and hearts of all Americans. I felicitate him upon this, his birthday, and wish him many such birthdays of good health and also of satisfaction in personal awareness for long-lived opportunity to serve our great Nation as one of the really great American legislators in the history of our United States.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to be privileged to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to SAM RAYBURN, who has served as our Speaker longer than any other person in the history of our country. He has served in some of the most difficult and trying times in our history and has proved himself to be one of the most outstanding men in our time. SAM RAYBURN has made a courageous record in the House of Representatives in carrying out the destinies of this democratic form of government. He has been fair to all, and today maintains the respect and admiration of every Member of the House. Certainly, the citizens of Texas have a feeling of satisfaction to know that they have given us this great leader and outstanding American.

Today, on his birthday anniversary, I congratulate SAM RAYBURN and pray that God will grant him continued good health that he may carry on his courageous work for many more years to come.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, my excuse for joining in this tribute to SAM RAYBURN with my colleagues of so much longer and vastly more distin-

guished service in this Chamber lies in the circumstance that the man who was destined to wield the gavel in the greatest deliberative body in the world longer than any other man in our history was born in the year 1882. As far as I know, John Rankin having retired, I am the sole Member left of the natal class of 1882 to salute on the floor of the House on this occasion the distinguished gentleman from Texas whose outstanding and unprecedented achievements have made all the rest of us feel, by a sort of reflective glory, that being born in 1882 was really big stuff. And may I add, in all seriousness, that the index of SAM RAYBURN's character, which has stamped itself indelibly and imperishably upon the world, is in the fact that as the years advanced he never ran away from, nor sought to hide, the year of his birth. In 1953 on this happy anniversary occasion he is as proud of 1882 as he was in 1911 when it marked him, then at 28, as the youngest speaker of the Texas House of Representatives. And the natal class of 1882 is proud beyond expression of its greatest living member.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today we are celebrating the birthday of a delightful man, of a great statesman, and of a great American, the former Speaker of this House, Mr. SAM RAYBURN.

I remember his courteous helpfulness to me. At times I felt he dropped the gavel rather quickly, but I remember many times when he was most helpful. I remember an occasion when I asked unanimous consent to speak for so long a time as I desired. The Speaker in his generosity granted me 3 hours.

Happy birthday to you, Mr. RAYBURN, and many of them. And many thanks for your helpfulness and your cooperation with the Republicans. I never felt there was a party line with you, when you could be helpful or when you thought a measure was right.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, on many public occasions and on many platforms during the last 16 years in a Republican district, my own, I have stated that, in my opinion, SAM RAYBURN was one of the greatest men in the country; one of the most able men in the country. I formed that opinion from 16 years experience in the House, and because of that I want to say that I wish SAM RAYBURN many, many happy returns of the day, and many more years of active service.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in extending congratulations to Hon. SAM RAYBURN of Texas on this his birthday. As we all know Mr. RAYBURN is not only a great Texan and great American, but he is also a great Tennessean. We of Tennessee share a large claim on SAM RAYBURN. He was born in Roane County, in east Tennessee, which county adjoins the district which I am honored to represent in the Congress. And I wanted to say these words in behalf of the people of Tennessee.

Mr. RAYBURN has not only served as Speaker of the House of Representatives longer than any other man in the history of our Nation but he has achieved for himself many other honors. He, by length of his service, has recently become the dean of this House and dean of the Congress. I congratulate him and wish for him many more years of health and happiness.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say that the State of Texas is, of course, a great State. There is tremendous wealth there of a material nature. But the State of Texas possesses unlimited wealth of a moral nature in having as one of its distinguished sons, and in my opinion its most distinguished son of today, our friend, SAM RAYBURN.

RESOLUTION FOR INVESTIGATION OF INTERSTATE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT AND INSURANCE RATES, SAFETY, AND BARRIERS TO INTERSTATE MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATION

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a revised resolution calling upon the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate the whole question of safety in motor vehicle operation, barriers to interstate motor vehicle operation, automobile accident rates and fatalities, materially increased automobile insurance rates, and the measures which the Federal Government can take in this situation. Almost unwittingly the American automobile has become the principal means of interstate transportation and a major problem in interstate commerce, the regulation of which is exclusively the Federal Government's province under the Constitution. Yet except for Interstate Commerce Commission regulation of heavy trucking, the Federal Government is taking practically no part in dealing with the new situation presented by interstate automobile traffic. The public is feeling the impact severely.

Thirty-eight thousand deaths from motor vehicle accidents and 1,330,000 injuries estimated for 1952 are a new high—a far greater casualty rate than is facing us in the actual Korean war. Automobile liability and property damage insurance rates increased 20 percent in 1952, an added insurance bill of \$300,000,000 for the 42,500,000 passenger car owners, nearly two-thirds of all households in the United States.

The Federal Government already has a large interest in the situation through the annual appropriation of \$500,000,000 for Federal aid to road construction. Such aid can certainly and fairly be coupled with Federal interest in the safety of operation over such roads, including maximum safety factors in their design and construction. Motor vehicle laws and regulations are properly a matter of State law, but where automobile traffic

from one State injures the citizens of another State because of mechanical defects in motor vehicles which could be corrected by State inspection laws or because the operator of the out-of-State motor vehicle is not covered by liability insurance and is not responsible financially, the Federal Government should certainly look into the situation. I am not advocating compulsory automobile insurance or any other specific law, but I am advocating an investigation which will disclose the action which the Federal Government may take to standardize and make more unified the efforts of the individual States for safety in connection with motor vehicle traffic.

Nearly one-third of the States now demand regular inspection of motor vehicles as a highway safety measure and one State—Massachusetts—has a compulsory automobile insurance law. Governor Dewey is recommending both laws to the New York State Legislature this year. Forty-five States have safety responsibility laws. These call for compulsory liability insurance to be carried by any owner after an accident involving personal injuries. Thirty-five of the 45 States include the security provision—requiring participants in accidents to deposit security or otherwise indicate their ability to pay judgments arising out of such accidents which might be later entered against them—in their statutes. Three States require only future proof of financial responsibility following accidents. The uniform laws generally in force were developed by the American Automobile Association and the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances.

A previous bill introduced last year had an encouraging response from the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the public generally. The Hearst newspaper, Parade magazine, the New York Herald Tribune, the New York Times, and many others have featured campaigns, serials, editorials, and articles on the subject. This is a field in which the Federal Government can render a real service to the people and keep pace with modern developments in transportation.

My bill provides that the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee make a study and investigation of:

First. State and local laws and regulations respecting motor vehicle inspection, safety responsibility, and compulsory liability insurance;

Second. Effect of such laws on automobile accident rates and liability insurance rates;

Third. Measures which may be practicably undertaken in cooperation with the States to reduce such accident rates;

Fourth. Existing and any desirable regulation of the operation of motor vehicles in or affecting interstate and foreign commerce and any barriers to such operation; and

Fifth. The effect of highway improvements on safety in the operation of motor vehicles.

A report is to be made not later than January 1, 1954, and I am introducing a separate bill to provide an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purposes of the resolution.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to address the House on Monday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, for 20 minutes, on the subject of our outmoded ox-cart system of electing Presidents.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore granted.

OVERSTAFFING OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND WASTE OF GOVERNMENT MANPOWER AND EXPENDITURES

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, in the allotted time, it is my purpose to direct the attention of this House to the excessive waste of Government manpower and expenditures—resulting from overstaffing of civilian employees and useless expenditures in Government departments and agencies—in the past two decades.

I urge the Members to study the report and recommendations of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, the Hoover Commission report, the report of the Committee headed by Secretary of Commerce Sawyer in his recent tour of Western Europe, and the recent press statement by Senator JOHNSTON of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, regarding the luxurious living and high salaries paid a quarter million Federal employees overseas. These reports substantiate the facts I have presented to this House at various times during the past several Congresses when the Jensen amendment was attached to the sundry appropriations bills.

It is my intention to offer my amendment to the various appropriations bills in this Congress, as that is the only means I know of to reduce the number of Federal civilian employees in an orderly manner by attrition—retirement, resignation, transfer, death, and so forth, and not discharge or lay-off of capable and experienced employees.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE OPERATIONS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, 1951, I introduced House Resolution 36, providing for the establishment of a select committee of the House of Representatives to study our international information services in time of peace and our psychological

warfare operations in time of war. This bill did not pass.

House Resolution 36 would, if it had been approved, have given our country a well of vital information on which to draw to bolster a powerful parapet of our national defense. Its findings would have materially assisted the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations. Its findings would have bulwarked the operations of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Psychological Strategy Board, and other interested agencies of the Federal Government.

This bill would have accomplished its purpose by recording the testimony of individuals, groups, and committees, official and unofficial, who have been intimately connected with all significant phases of international information and psychological warfare. Its studies and reports would have been made available to the executive branch for the formation of consistent and effective policies in this highly specialized field.

Scarcely a week has gone by in 1952 without some public statement or speech by President-elect Eisenhower pinpointing the pressing need for concentrated psychological warfare effort.

This day I am reintroducing the same bill in the Eighty-third Congress.

In the name of national necessity, I urge every Member of the House to carefully consider this urgent legislation, to study it, to support it, and to vote for it when given the opportunity to do so.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution which I introduced in 1951 is as follows:

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study for the purpose of ascertaining the means by which the national interest may best be protected and served in time of peace by the conduct of international information services and in time of war or threat of war by a civilian psychological warfare agency.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

In the last session of Congress, in fact throughout the last 4 years, committee after committee has protested the in-

adequacy of the present Voice of America in sending information abroad regarding this country. Criticism has been made by the Appropriations Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and other committees. Yet nothing was actually done that would remove the evil of having improper propaganda sent abroad, and the proper method giving out of information which is coming back to this country.

A watchdog committee of this sort would be invaluable to call before it and seek the advice of the National Defense Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Veterans' Affairs Committee, or any other committee of the House that had anything to do with our national welfare. It would be a watchdog committee to advise and recommend legislation to the House, advise and recommend to the different departments. The Department of Justice should be called before it. It could call before it the head of Central Intelligence, the able Gen. Walter Bedell Smith.

The cost would be very small. I am sure if we had such a committee, it would be the duty of these Members to conduct the meetings, assemble all the material, and it would be a day-by-day watchdog on what is going on.

They are spending billions of dollars upon arms and munitions; we are wasting—I do not like to use the word "wasting," but it seems that we are wasting very precious lives, and a lot could be done instead of sending our boys to fight. If the propaganda development material, voice, or whatever you may call it, could be sent out all over the world I believe wars could be prevented; other countries could know, and know accurately, how fine this country is and they could know what it means in a really free world, to live in a world where the people are not afraid to speak their minds. Those living behind the iron curtain would try to have their countries made free. It is terribly important, it seems, Mr. Speaker; and I believe in time it will bring about peace in the whole world.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes tomorrow, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

REGULATION OF BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, on January 3 I introduced H. R. 12, a bill to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies, and for other purposes.

The bank holding company has been used as a device to place in the same hand the control of money and credit and of industries. This constitutes a basic and impregnable monopoly de-

structive of competitive enterprise and of sound economy.

The bill has for its objective to prevent conditions that have frequently existed in the past by reason of the power exercised by bank holding companies. The bill in no way lessens the influence or circumscribes the powers of legitimate banking. It does not penalize in any way the large banks which are necessary to meet the business needs of our industries if they confine their activities to banking. It will encourage competitive banking everywhere. Its passage will result in putting banking on a higher plane and give it an added confidence and respect by the people.

I hope and trust that the banking interests generally will urge the passage of the bill.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes today, following the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered.

MINORITY WHIP

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce to the House that I have appointed as minority whip of the House of Representatives the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK. I feel sure that will be pleasing to both the minority and majority.

TIDELANDS LEGISLATION

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express the hope that when the committees are organized, early consideration will be given to what is known as the tidelands bill.

We have had extensive hearings at different times in different Congresses. The record is complete. The facts are well known. Hearings are unnecessary. I believe it is in the public interest that this question be gotten out of the way as early as possible, and I wish to express the hope that early consideration be given to this subject when the committees are properly organized.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Committees, I hereby wish to announce the selection of Hon. LESLIE C. ARENDS, of Illinois, as majority whip.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under special order heretofore entered, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, would it be possible for my remarks to be inserted following my former remarks?

The SPEAKER. It would be by unanimous consent.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FRANK PACE, JR.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time in order that I might refresh in the minds of the Members of the House the magnificent work which has been done by the Army of the United States in Korea and elsewhere in the world. Its members do the dirty, hard, and often thankless tasks of war. Theirs is a 24-hour-a-day, 7 day-a-week job from which danger is seldom absent. I also want to recall to your minds the long, difficult, and very important work that was required to rebuild the Army to its present strength from the post-war low which followed demobilization.

When I speak of these it is natural that I include the magnificent contributions rendered toward making the present-day Army possible by the Secretary of the Army, Frank Pace. I trust that the Members of the House will think carefully on the things I say today in connection with that wonderful story.

For nearly 3 years, Frank Pace, Jr., has given the Nation distinguished service as Secretary of the Army. He has been the civilian leader of the Army during an unprecedented time in America's military history—a period in which the Army, virtually overnight, moved from the comparative ease of occupation and peacetime duties to the brutal battle of Korea. Not only has the Army borne the chief burden of the fighting in Korea, but it also is manning the ramparts of freedom in many other parts of the globe and is building a realistic security for the United States and the rest of the free world, in America's partial mobilization.

I would like to sketch for you some of the major recent developments of the Army, particularly since Secretary Pace took office April 12, 1950. A most knowledgeable Secretary, he personally has been responsible for the initiation of a number of these developments; in others he has seen that they received top direction. In my judgment, this comparatively young man will leave a definite mark on today's Army, and his ideas will be a part of the Army of the future.

The mobilization which Secretary Pace has directed has increased the Army by a million men and has added even more proportionately to its combat efficiency.

When the decision was made to send Army units to Korea, we had an army of about 590,000 men in 10 divisions, 12 regimental combat teams, and 48 anti-aircraft battalions, plus supporting overhead and men and women in other jobs connected with the Army ancillary operations. Even these remnants of the mightiest army of all times were at greatly reduced strength, lacked integral fighting and supporting components and were equipped with World War II weap-

ons. Today the picture is different. The Army now has about 1,600,000 men with a hard core of 20 full-strength divisions, 18 combat teams, and 110 anti-aircraft battalions. This force is organized to meet a new and grave situation.

The combat effectiveness of the Army has increased in even greater proportion than numbers indicate because of more rigorous and realistic training, the development of new and better weapons and equipment, improvement of older models, and an increased mobility, chiefly through greater use of the airplane and helicopter. For example, our present infantry division, with 30 percent more men than a World War II division, has increased its firepower by 75 percent. In other words our present 16 infantry divisions would equal, in firepower alone, 28 of the divisions we committed to action late in World War II. Because of recent experiences in Korea, the Army has reduced its infantry divisions by some 700 men but at the same time increased division firepower by 6 percent. Today one of these divisions can plaster the enemy with over 11,000 pounds of steel a minute—more than a similar unit of any other army in the world.

I wonder if people generally realize just how big our Army is? Here we have a million and a half men and women in uniform plus some half million civilians working for the Army. Besides the people involved, the Army together with its sister services constitute the biggest business in America, with fiscal requirements this year for about 60 percent of the Federal budget. The implications of the military on the Nation's over-all economy outstrip four or five of our largest corporations. The Army is a huge operation. And one, in my judgment, which the Secretary has directed in a most admirable manner.

The magnitude and the diversity of its operations result in personnel problems for the Army unmatched by any civilian organization in the world. In the first place only about 600,000 soldiers are Regulars; most men are in the Army involuntarily and although the great majority of them take their military obligations and duties seriously, they just don't want to be in service. Under the circumstances, it is surprising that the Army has been able to maintain a generally high morale.

Two over-all factors, I believe, are responsible. One is that, perhaps unconsciously, soldiers become imbued with the sense of belonging to an organization that is doing a job important to national security. Americans want to do things right.

The other over-all factor leading to high morale is that the Army realizes the importance of the individual and looks after its people. Secretary Pace has said time and again that the Army has a responsibility to see that whether a man or woman remains in the Army or returns to civilian life he should, because of his military experience, be better able mentally, morally, physically, and spiritually to take a place in our society.

The Army takes definite steps to promote the intangibles leading to better citizenship. Examples are found in the work of the chaplains, character-guid-

ance program, troop information and education, and morale and welfare activities. These measures, coupled with superior medical treatment and better administrative and supply operations, make the United States soldier today the best cared for fighting man in the world. Secretary Pace has said that as much as he would like to see these personnel welfare functions maintained if only to make the soldiers' lot more pleasant, he realizes that these activities and many others must pay off in a more efficient Army; otherwise they would be luxuries too expensive for an economy-minded Army to tolerate.

One of the Army's biggest manpower problems is imposed on it by the limited length of service for selectees. Not only would the Army be able to operate more efficiently if it had the bulk of its people for longer than 2 years, but it could save billions of dollars simply by a substantial increase in the length of time that a man serves. To do the best it can under these conditions, the Army has improved its classification, assignment, and training procedures and has assigned good men to these activities.

Perhaps the most important element in maintaining soldiers' morale in Korea is the Army's rotation program. This spreading of the combat burden in the largest systematic rotation program in history has involved returning some 400,000 soldiers from the Far East command since the first shipload of returnees docked at Seattle on May 5, 1951. Under this great, humanitarian program, instituted by Secretary Pace, the combat soldier does not serve more than 9 or 10 months in the actual front lines.

The Army has moved forward in the treatment of battlefield casualties—another important morale boost to the fighting man. In World War II, 955 out of every 1,000 soldiers who reached battalion aid stations lived—34 more than in World War I. In Korea, in spite of the terrible conditions of climate and terrain there, this survival rate has been increased to a remarkable 978. Furthermore 85 percent of those wounded have been returned to duty. And nothing is spared to bring about the final recovery and complete rehabilitation of those more seriously stricken.

Morale was also strengthened by two items of legislation passed by the Congress in 1952. These were the Career Compensation Act Amendments of 1952, which gave higher pay and allowances to service men and women and the Combat Pay Act, which primarily benefited soldiers in Korea who, more than any other servicemen, are carrying the greatest share of the fighting there. Secretary Pace has been a strong advocate of both measures.

Any organization must keep looking for new and better methods. The Army particularly cannot rest on past achievements.

Secretary Pace has been greatly concerned that the Army hold its own in the battle of ideas. Repeatedly he has stated that the ultimate strength of America's defenses lies in the fields of ideas—ingenious approaches to the problem of defending ourselves and the free world. When he became Secretary, the Army was receiving only about 20 cents

of the service research and development dollar. Feeling that in time this would mean an Army which would take a definite backseat to its sister services—with a resultant weakening of America's defensive strength—Secretary Pace battled for an even share of research and development money for the Army. And the Army now receives approximately one-third of the Armed Forces appropriations for this vital activity.

Recognizing the need for giving top-level impetus to Army research and development, Secretary Pace took the direction of this function out of logistics and assigned it to a Deputy Chief of Staff. Serving on his immediate staff are a general officer and a civilian scientist who are experts in this field.

At the Secretary's request, 12 outstanding scientists and industrialists agreed to serve on an Army scientific advisory panel to help give to this country a fighting force as effective, economical, and progressive as our scientific, technological, and industrial resources will permit. Members of this panel have been working on projects since January 1952 and have already made significant contributions to the Army's research and development program.

The continuing goal of Army research and development is an army with added firepower, increased mobility, and lower casualties. Progress has been substantial.

Advances in firepower include guided missiles, artillery capable of firing atomic projectiles, new and improved rockets and bazookas, a new family of tanks, the Skysweeper antiaircraft gun, new and better mines, and continuing improvements in small arms and ammunition.

The Army has increased its mobility by broadening its air-transport capabilities and by the ever-growing use of helicopters. In Korea, the helicopter has been as commonplace as the jeep and has greatly increased the effectiveness of our forces there. In future operations, the Army plans to employ organic helicopters on an even larger scale.

In the reduction of casualties, the Army has done a truly superb job. In addition to the fine record in saving the lives of wounded, which already has been mentioned, the Army is trying to devise methods of protecting soldiers from becoming casualties and still help them to carry out their aggressive missions on the battlefield. Body armor is a dramatic illustration of what is being done in this regard. Another is the method of Army fighting—making maximum use of terrain, firepower, and maneuver, which helps to reduce casualties.

Secretary Pace has stressed that the battle of ideas must be directed also at the less spectacular field of Army administration and other routine business so that the Army can produce more defense at lower cost.

The best known Army supply-economy effort is the cost-consciousness indoctrination program which Secretary Pace started in August 1951 when he called on everyone in the Army to conduct a one-man campaign against waste. Although results cannot be measured in dollars and cents, the importance of the cost-consciousness program lies in the cumulative effect against waste that arises

when some two million soldiers and civilians who carry out Army business realize that the Government's dollars are their dollars, and it is to their personal advantage as well as the national interest to economize.

Commenting on this program, the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, headed by Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON, said this in December 1951:

The Army, we are pleased to note, has taken under Secretary Pace's direction some potentially valuable steps to instill cost consciousness into the attitudes of its personnel. Officers, for example, are being graded upon their ability and interest in economizing. That is good, and we commend the Secretary and the Army.

Another program which Secretary Pace started early in 1951 is "operation red tape," designed to cut down on the paper work that plagues Army administration. As with the cost-consciousness indoctrination program, this war on Army paper work is continuous. Results to date range from simplification of reenlistments procedures, with a savings of 680,000 man-hours and \$780,000 dollars since adoption, to streamlined administration at Army installations. For instance, operations at the Army's Utah General Depot in Ogden are under a new system of simplified requisition and accounting procedures. After visiting this installation, in September 1952, the Honorable HERBERT C. BONNER, chairman of the House watchdog committee, made these comments:

This looks like the real thing, and it looks as if it will go a long way to eliminate waste and cut down cost of activities. If it works out as it seems to be doing here, it will no doubt become the procedure of all military services in requisition and supply of material.

A major postwar economy move is the world-wide Army rebuild program. Inaugurated to rehabilitate the countless tons of equipment and supplies left scattered about the earth after World War II, this program has borne full fruit with the requirements of the Korean conflict and the return of United States troops to Europe. Since fighting started in Korea to October 31, 1952, about \$8,800,000,000 of equipment has been returned to the supply line at a cost of \$1,200,000,000.

The variety of equipment repaired and restored is great indeed, ranging from clothing and tentage, to tanks, trucks, and artillery, to radar, radio, and telephone, to dental and X-ray equipment, to boats and bridging. It does not include ammunition renovation, however.

At the vast Ordnance automotive-rebuild shops in Japan, sometimes called the Big Five, mountains of matériel reclaimed from islands of the Pacific and transported by LST's have been hammered back into shape at minimum cost. For example, 2½-ton trucks, costing about \$7,000 new, have been taken from the junk heap and rebuilt from the ground up for as little as \$1,000. These shops now form a huge reclamation center for Korean equipment casualties. Soldiers passing through Japan on their way to the front are given a tour through the center to impress them with the im-

portance of salvaging even junk for this vital process.

From these shops have come a great deal of the equipment U. N. forces have used in Korea; for example, 85 percent of the general-purpose vehicles, 38 percent of the tanks, 68 percent of the artillery, and 70 percent of the infantry weapons.

These savings have been translated into a reduction of the cost of the Korean conflict and a consequent reduction in the price the taxpayer has had to pay. In fact, we have been able to fight in Korea because of the large reserve of World War II weapons and ammunition we had on hand. Had we not possessed these reserves and depended solely upon the nonexistent production lines of 1950, it is doubtful if Korea could have been held.

Conservation of equipment is only part of the story. In September of 1950, the Army initiated a program to save scarce raw materials through substitution and simplification of design. An important part of this substitution process includes replacing some 41,400 tactical vehicles in the Army with commercial ones. Generally, the plan is to substitute commercial vehicles for tactical vehicles in all units not subject to combat conditions.

The Army is trying to restrict the use of the jeep to tactical purposes and combat training—the reason the Army got it in the first place. Many people think the jeep is inexpensive, cheaper than the ordinary commercial car. Nothing could be further from the facts. A jeep is built to combat specifications. It must take every sort of stress and shock, requires a four-wheel drive, and must not cause radio interference. It costs \$2,147 as compared with \$1,256 for a simple light commercial-type vehicle.

So far this vehicle substitution program has saved the army \$230,000,000 when one compares the purchase price of tactical vehicles with the cost of the commercial substitutes. Commercial vehicles also afford considerable savings in gas consumption and maintenance and supply of spare parts.

As a result of Army policy throughout all areas of research and development and procurement, critical materials have been replaced by less critical materials in hundreds of items of equipment. Specifications and bills of materials have been revised and extensive testing of materials has been carried out.

It is estimated that during calendar year 1952 the following significant amounts of some of the critical materials were saved:

	Pounds
Copper	9,769,891
Nickel	3,516,081
Zinc	5,468,134
Molybdenum	61,677
Aluminum	4,961,736
Lead	117,289
Manganese	1,609,279
Seamless steel tubing	342,733

These materials were saved in such items as gun barrels; mounts for the 105-millimeter gun; railway tank cars; clothing and equipage hardware; medical and food-handling equipment; ammunition, cast and rolled armor; and electronic components.

The Army is also conducting a huge scrap hunt which has paid off in the past year and a half to the tune of \$37,000,000. More important, the Army has been able to supply more than three-quarters of its needs for brass and other nonferrous metals needed to make ammunition. Much of this scrap has been recovered from the breakdown of obsolete and deteriorated ammunition, fired cartridge cases, and other metal recovered from the Korean battlefield, and from the firing ranges and training camps in this country.

Secretary Pace has brought a greater degree of orderliness to an operation as large and varied as the Army by streamlining Army activities under 14 primary programs. Additionally he has developed a performance-type budget for the Army to facilitate cross-analysis with the Army's 14 primary programs. In this new budget structure the Army has embodied some of the features recommended by the Hoover Commission and retained some of its old system. The new structure is made possible by regrouping the various similar projects relating to the same operating functions.

The real criterion of an army is its performance in battle. The splendid record of our troops in Korea speaks for itself. Veteran observers have termed the Eighth Army there one of the greatest fighting units of all times. Behind an army's proficiency, however, is rigorous, realistic training.

In addition to insisting that the American Army maintain its supremacy in training its own troops, Secretary Pace has vigorously pushed the great effort the Army is making today in training the armies of other nations. At the present time the instruction which the Army has provided, or to which it contributed, is highly varied in character, ranging in level from that of the NATO Defense College—headed by a United States Army general—to the teaching of simple maintenance for the thousands of items of United States military equipment in the hands of foreign armies.

A miracle of training has been accomplished with the Republic of Korea Army. In the darkest days of the battle there, the ROK Army had been reduced to some 25,000 to 30,000 men. It has now developed into a well-trained, well-equipped, and well-led force of about 400,000. This army of major proportions has been created literally on the field of battle and is proving itself more than the equal man for man of the Communist enemy. The Army's training accomplishments with the Turkish and Greek Armies also indicate what a reasonable expenditure in material and training manpower can do to help America's friends develop first-class fighting forces.

It is easier and cheaper to stop a war while it is small and can be contained than after it has grown into widespread conflict. It is easier yet to stop a war before it is started. The presence of strong and properly disposed ground forces which could be employed promptly to counter the early moves of an aggressor constitutes the best insurance against the small aggression that might lead to a big war. By helping to build the defensive strength of the free world,

the Army is returning an extra dividend and is thus most capable of all our fighting forces to work within the national potential. As we help our allies to rebuild their armies, and as we are participating actively in joint defense arrangements, we are strengthening the free world and in effect providing the means to reduce our own Army.

Although I believe the Army under Secretary Pace has moved ahead vigorously in carrying out its vital and varied missions. I know the Secretary would be the last to say that in all cases the Army has arrived at perfect or even the best solutions to its problems. I know however, that the Army is attempting to do the best possible job. It is not afraid to try something new. Today our Army is an army on the move.

I have indicated to you some of the reasons which, in my judgment, earn the departing Secretary of the Army a resounding "well done" for the contribution he has made in this post since April 1950. I for one shall be sorry to see him retire from the duties of this most important office.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am extremely glad the gentleman has brought the thanks, his own, and I believe the thanks of the entire House, to the men who are fighting and dying for us in Korea. I had a message in reply to a cable of Christmas greetings I sent to Gen. Mark Clark. In that he thanked me for my support in behalf of himself and his men. I thought it was very tragic that he could possibly feel that there might be anyone in the entire country who would not support him and support his men and give them undying affection, undying gratitude.

Mr. SIKES. I believe the gentleman's remarks are most appropriate.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman feel that there are those in civilian life who sometimes forget because their lives are not touched by the war?

Mr. SIKES. I am afraid that is true, and that, of course, in part is the reason for my statement today. We all should be fully aware of the job that is being done and the sacrifices that are being made.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am deeply grateful to the gentleman for the remarks he has made.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. We notice also when we pick up the paper this morning, for example, and read of the build-up in the South Korean forces. That has been going on all the time, yet in the national interest of our country it could not be made public until it actually took place.

Mr. SIKES. It has been going on for a long time and it has now reached a stage of great importance to our Nation and the rest of the world. The South Koreans are making a splendid contribution to the war effort and accepting greater responsibilities in the common effort every day.

THE McCARRAN ACT

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINE] may extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD not violative of the 1-minute rule.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINE. Mr. Speaker, on the opening of the Congress I introduced a bill to repeal the Immigration and Nationality Act—Public Law 414, Eighty-second Congress—and to reenact all laws or parts of laws amended or repealed by said act.

Prior to the enactment of Public Law 414, commonly known as the McCarran Act, the immigration law was based on statutes originally enacted in 1920 and 1924. The organic law has, of course, been amended many times, but the law itself has never been entirely overhauled. American immigration policy is an important issue, and there is a vital need to review and revise our immigration laws.

During the recent election campaign both parties and their leaders came out against the McCarran Act. This is good, since American immigration policy is not, and should not be, a partisan political issue. President Truman originally vetoed this bill and then joined Gov. Adlai Stevenson in condemning it. President-elect Eisenhower stated during the campaign "that the McCarran immigration law must be rewritten. A better law must be written that will strike an intelligent balance between the immigration welfare of America and the prayerful hopes of the unhappy and the oppressed."

The President's special commission, appointed last June to study the McCarran bill, has just reported, and it, too, denounces its inequities and recommends that the law must be completely rewritten from beginning to end.

I myself voted against the McCarran bill, and I voted to sustain President Truman's veto of that bill. During my campaign for reelection I stated that I favored its repeal and that I would introduce a bill for that purpose when the Congress meets again in January of 1953. I have fulfilled that pledge today on the occasion of the opening of the Eighty-third Congress.

Prior to December 24, 1952, the law barred members of all totalitarian organizations from entering the United States. The new McCarran Act bars Communists and former Communists from entering this country. It apparently does not expressly bar Nazis and Fascists or former members of Nazi or Fascist organizations. I am sure that the American people are overwhelmingly opposed to nazism and fascism as well as communism. For a generation now our country has happily been free of the Nazi virus. We should not import the seed of future dissension by permitting indiscriminate emigration of former Nazis to this country. Since the McCarran law permits them to come in it should be repealed for that reason, as well as for its discriminatory provisions

against other peoples who do believe in our ideals and traditions of freedom.

A new bill should be written with a central theme of welcoming those people who have in the past aided in the building of a greater and better America and at the same time excluding Communists, Nazis, and all those who, by their acts or convictions, seek to destroy our great democracy.

My bill is designed to restore our immigration legislation to its status before December 24, 1952, until such time as our Judiciary Committees report, and the Congress enacts, a new and equitable immigration bill.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and that they may appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. McDONOUGH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. DOLLIVER and to include a speech entitled "The Duties of a Congressman."

Mr. COUDERT (at the request of Mr. DOLLIVER) and to include an article by Arthur Krock appearing in the New York Times.

Mr. KILBURN and to include an editorial.

Mr. JAVITS in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHEEHAN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PATTERSON.

Mr. GROSS and to include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. BENDER in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WOLVERTON and to include quotations.

Mr. HESELTON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McDONOUGH and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REED of New York in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WALTER and to include an article.

Mr. LANE in four instances, in some to include extraneous matter.

Mr. YORTY in seven instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MACHROWICZ and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CELLER in three instances.

Mr. KLEIN in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) in two instances.

Mr. RIVERS (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and to include a newspaper clipping.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINE] may extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and also, Mr. Speaker, that I may insert on my own behalf a speech of the corporation counsel of the city of New York.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois in two instances.

Mr. LUCAS and to include an address by the Honorable R. B. Anderson, of Vernon, Tex.

Mr. POULSON in seven instances and to include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. RABAUT, of Michigan, indefinitely, on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 7, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

245. A letter from the Adjutant General, United Spanish War Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the Fifty-fourth National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, held in Louisville, Ky., August 24, to 28, 1952, pursuant to Public Law 249, Seventy-seventh Congress (H. Doc. No. 51); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

246. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, covering the receipts, expenditures, and work of the agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico under the Hatch, Adams, Purnell, and supplementary acts, pursuant to provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, approved August 31, 1951, the Purnell Act, approved February 24, 1925 (43 Stat. 972), and the Adams Act, approved March 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 64); to the Committee on Agriculture.

247. A letter from the president, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, transmitting the twenty-fifth annual report of the work and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, pursuant to section 3 of the act of Congress approved May 7, 1928 (Public Law 350, 70th Cong.) (H. Doc. No. 10); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

248. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report covering transactions during the fiscal year 1952, for account of the Pershing Hall Memorial Fund, pursuant to the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 426, sec. 3);

to the Committee on Government Operations.

249. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting copies of certificates of ascertainment of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States chosen in each of the States on November 4, 1952, pursuant to the final clause of section 6 of title 3 of the United States Code; to the Committee on House Administration.

250. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting additional copies of certificates of ascertainment of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States chosen in each of the States on November 4, 1952, pursuant to the final clause of section 6, title 3 of the United States Code; to the Committee on House Administration.

251. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting additional certificates of ascertainment of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States chosen in each of the States on November 4, 1952, pursuant to the final clause of section 6 of title 3 of the United States Code; to the Committee on House Administration.

252. A letter from the Chairman, United States Motor Carrier Claims Commission, transmitting the final report of the Motor Carrier Claims Commission, pursuant to Public Law 880, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

253. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of all tort claims paid by the Department of the Interior, pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C., sec. 2673); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

254. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled a bill "To amend further the Federal Register Act, as amended"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

255. A letter from the Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, transmitting the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission, pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BROWN of Georgia: Joint Committee on Defense Production. Report pursuant to section 712 (b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. R. 979. A bill to provide for the construction of post-office buildings in local communities where the residents purchase bonds in an amount sufficient to finance the construction cost, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 980. A bill to authorize the purchase of land and improvements in Gunnison County, Colo., to facilitate research into range improvement and range-land management in the Rocky Mountain area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 981. A bill to continue the improvement and protection of the natural resources of the United States by providing for the transfer to the States of certain lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and held by such States under lease; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 982. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948 with reference to claims arising out of the death of members of the Armed Forces of the United States as the result of enemy action after cessation of hostilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 983. A bill to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 984. A bill to provide for the gradual elimination of salmon traps in the waters of Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 985. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the time of filing income-tax returns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 986. A bill to provide that presidential electors shall meet on the third Tuesday after the first Monday in November; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 987. A bill to permit members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and their dependents, to occupy substandard quarters on a rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 988. A bill to provide for the procurement and installation of mechanism for recording; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 989. A bill to provide for the detention and prosecution of Communists and former Communists, to provide that peacetime espionage may be punished by death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 990. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act so as to prohibit, under certain conditions, the employment of a former employee of the Federal Government by any person, concern, or government other than the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 991. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving-picture theater; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H. R. 992. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BUDGE:

H. R. 993. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include in the definition of "Agriculture" the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained and operated for farming purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 994. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase from \$75 to \$100 per month the amount which may be earned without loss of old-age or survivors insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 995. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 so as to suspend price and wage controls until the President or the Congress finds that such controls are needed; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 996. A bill to abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail matter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 997. A bill to require Federal officers, agencies, and employees to act in accordance with and submit to the laws of the several States relative to the control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water and providing that the United States shall sue and be sued in the courts of such States in litigation arising therefrom; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 998. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the State of Idaho for certain land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 999. A bill to extend and improve the unemployment-compensation program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHATHAM:

H. R. 1000. A bill to provide funds for cooperation with the public-school authorities of Person County, N. C., in the construction, extension, and improvement of public-school facilities; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1001. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, so as to allow, as a deduction from gross income under section 23 (p), any contribution made by an employer to a profit-sharing employees' trust within 90 days after the close of the taxable year with respect to which such contribution is made; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. R. 1002. A bill to provide for State and local taxation of real property which is owned by the United States and leased to private persons, and to prevent the leasing of real property owned by the United States for uses which violate State and/or local law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1003. A bill to create a commission to make a study of the administration of overseas activities of the Government, and to make recommendations to Congress with respect thereto; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER:

H. R. 1004. A bill to authorize the appointment of district judges for the northern and southern districts of Indiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 1005. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Fort Union National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. R. 1006. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1007. A bill to provide for the honorary designation of St. Ann's Churchyard in the city of New York as a national shrine; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1008. A bill to withhold Federal aid from schools which discriminate between students by reason of their race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1009. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 1010. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of citizens of the United States and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1011. A bill to prohibit race segregation in the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1012. A bill to provide that Federal funds shall not be used for loans, grants, or other financial assistance to provide housing with respect to which there is any discrimination against occupancy on account of race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1013. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 3 (1)), so as to prohibit the segregation of passengers on account of race or color; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FINE:

H. R. 1014. A bill providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1015. A bill to amend title 18, Criminal Code, to declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures, and writings non-mailable, to provide a penalty for mailing same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1016. A bill to provide for the honorary designation of St. Ann's Churchyard in the city of New York as a national shrine; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1017. A bill providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 1018. A bill to provide a deduction, for income-tax purposes, of losses and certain other expenses caused by abnormally high water levels in the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

H. R. 1019. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving-picture theater; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1020. A bill to amend the joint resolution of June 22, 1942, so as to emphasize that pictures and representations of the flag, as well as the flag itself, should never be used for advertising purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 1021. A bill to amend section 127 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code and other statutes relating to the deduction of war losses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1022. A bill authorizing appointments to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy of sons of certain members of the Armed Forces who died as a direct result of active service on or after June 27, 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota:

H. R. 1023. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving-picture theater; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1024. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions to moving-picture theaters shall be cut in half on July 1, 1953, and shall be eliminated on July 1, 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1025. A bill to provide for uniforms for employees of the United States Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 1026. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization for certain officers and employees of the former Lighthouse Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 1027. A bill to require approval by Congress of executive agreements with respect to the reduction of tariff rates before the same become effective; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1028. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide that espionage and advocating the overthrow of the Government by force or violence shall be

capital offenses at all times; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1029. A bill to provide for the deduction and credit of contributions or subscription charges to certain prepayment health service plans for the purposes of the Federal income tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1030. A bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to States, municipalities, and other political subdivisions of States for the construction of devices for protection of property from storms, floods, or erosion; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1031. A bill authorizing the prosecution of the work of improvement for purposes of beach erosion control at Atlantic City, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1032. A bill to establish a National Superhighway Commission to provide for plans and surveys for the construction of a national superhighway system; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1033. A bill to amend the rules pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America by requiring the display of the flag of the United States of America whenever any other flag or pennant is displayed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1034. A bill to terminate the war-tax rates on certain miscellaneous excise taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1035. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, act of February 10, 1939; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. R. 1036. A bill to provide that local boards of the Selective Service System shall make available for publication certain information about persons inducted, deferred, or exempted; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

H. R. 1037. A bill to establish the Green River Canyons National Park, in the States of Colorado and Utah, from a portion of the Dinosaur National Monument, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1038. A bill to prohibit the construction, operation, or maintenance of any project for the storage or delivery of water within or affecting any national park or monument; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1039. A bill to provide for the installation and utilization of electrical equipment in the House of Representatives for recording and counting votes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 1040. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, so as to require that motor vehicles operated for pleasure purposes in the District of Columbia by minors, licensed to drive in the District of Columbia shall carry emblems or devices calling attention to the fact that such motor vehicles are being operated by minors; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 1041. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide a direct Federal pension of at least \$100 per month to all American citizens who have been citizens 10 years or over, to be prorated according to the cost of living as on January 3, 1953; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANTAFF:

H. R. 1042. A bill to provide biweekly pay periods for postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1043. A bill to restore to civilian officers and employees of the United States and of the government of the District of Columbia the right to accumulate annual

leave; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1044. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for widows of certain former Federal employees who had rendered 25 years of service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1045. A bill to protect the civil-service retirement rights of hospitalized veterans in service-connected cases; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1046. A bill relating to the rate of postage on certain publications entered as second-class matter prior to June 28, 1932; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MACK of Illinois:

H. R. 1047. A bill to provide pension for certain widows of recipients of the Medal of Honor; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 1048. A bill to create the Interoceanic Canals Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 1049. A bill to provide for the national defense through the acquisition of domestically produced manganese ores and concentrates essential to the manufacture of supplies and material for the Armed Forces in time of emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 1050. A bill to amend section 459 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1051. A bill to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 1052. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit persons engaged in national defense activities to occupy dwellings in housing projects developed under that act in critical defense housing areas without regard to the income limitations contained in that act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 1053. A bill to erect a suitable shrine on the U. S. S. *Arizona* at Pearl Harbor in memory of the crew killed in the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 1054. A bill to promote the rehabilitation of the Papago Tribe of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Papago Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1055. A bill to terminate Federal discriminations against the Indians of Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1056. A bill to establish the United States Air Academy at Davis-Monthan Field, Tucson, Ariz.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1057. A bill to transfer the administration of health services for Indians and the operation of Indian hospitals to the Public Health Service; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 1058. A bill to suspend certain import taxes on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. R. 1059. A bill to increase the personal-income-tax exemption of a taxpayer from \$600 to \$800; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1060. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 1061. A bill to establish the name of Kiser Glacier on Mount Baker, Wash.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1062. A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1063. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the State of California with respect to offenses committed on Indian reservations within such State; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1064. A bill to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1065. A bill to recognize naval service performed in sweeping the North Sea of mines in 1919 as service in World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 1066. A bill to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 1067. A bill to authorize the Supreme Court of the United States to make and publish rules for procedure on review of decisions of the Tax Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1068. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1069. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, regarding published articles and broadcasts by foreign agents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1070. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDS:

H. R. 1071. A bill to consolidate and revise the laws governing mutual defense assistance and related foreign-aid programs, and to authorize appropriations for such programs for the fiscal year 1954; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 1072. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to athletic and certain other events, where the proceeds inure exclusively to the benefit of a community chest; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1073. A bill to repeal certain provisions of the acts of September 23, 1950, and September 30, 1950, providing financial assistance to local educational agencies, so as to remove discrimination against larger school districts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1074. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 1075. A bill to extend the benefits of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to certain volunteer firemen injured while performing duty as firemen on property under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1076. A bill to increase the efficiency of the Federal Government by providing for the improvement of the training of Federal civilian officers and employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1077. A bill to provide a recruitment procedure for the competitive civil service in order to insure selection of personnel on the basis of open competition and merit, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1078. A bill to provide that persons who served in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, under certain conditions, shall be deemed to have been in the active military service for the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 1079. A bill to establish the United States Air Academy at Kellogg Airport and Fort Custer, Mich.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1080. A bill granting cost-of-living increases to certain members and former members of the Armed Forces who are now or hereafter receiving or entitled to receive retired, retirement, or equivalent pay by reason of physical disability; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 1081. A bill to amend the act of February 15, 1923, to release certain rights and interests of the United States in and to certain lands conveyed to the city of Chandler, Okla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1082. A bill to establish a temporary commission to investigate the costs and effects of watershed programs for flood control in agricultural watersheds; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1083. A bill to prohibit an individual from traveling in interstate or foreign commerce in connection with the abandonment of his dependent child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1084. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require State agencies in determining need to disregard the value of land held in trust for Indians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1085. A bill to amend section 23 of the act of April 26, 1906, in order to remove permanently the limitation in such section permitting full-blooded Indians to devise real property without regard to the laws of the State of Oklahoma with respect to wills; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1086. A bill to provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H. R. 1087. A bill to permit the enlistment of persons convicted under the Youthful Offender Act of the State of New York; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1088. A bill to provide for the acquisition and preservation, as a part of the National Park Service, of the building formerly owned by "Uncle Sam" Wilson, which is located at 144 Ferry Street, Troy, N. Y.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H. R. 1089. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase the maximum benefits provided by such act and to extend its provisions to Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. R. 1090. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and structures for terms of more than 5 years but not in excess of 25 years and for acquisition of title to such properties and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. VAN PELT:

H. R. 1091. A bill to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide a per diem allowance for uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System in certain cases; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. R. 1092. A bill to increase the personal-income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 1093. A bill to terminate the tax on admissions to theaters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1094. A bill to terminate the tax on admissions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1095. A bill to appropriate \$2,400,000 for the study of the causes of the vesicular exanthema and assistance in its eradication; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 1096. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Canton reclamation project, Oklahoma, by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1097. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the initial phase of the Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER:

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim October 11, 1953, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. J. Res. 87. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1953, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota:

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the term of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. J. Res. 89. Joint resolution providing that certain mineral leases issued by the States covering the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf shall remain in force and effect, and that others shall be issued by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the royalties from all such leases shall be used for grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. J. Res. 90. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of office of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and inferior courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution authorizing the American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans for, erect, and maintain a suitable monument commemorating

the battle between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 94. Joint resolution authorizing the American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans for, erect, and maintain a suitable memorial to Commodore Stephen Decatur; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 95. Joint resolution authorizing the American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans for, erect, and maintain a suitable monument commemorating the great sea battle between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsage*; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution establishing a Federal Motor Vehicle Commission for the purpose of making uniform laws pertaining to operation, ownership, and control of motor vehicles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAND:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the celebration of holidays on Mondays; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the holding of a plebiscite in the Free Territory of Trieste; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. UTT:

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution requesting the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Navy to observe the provisions and intent of the act of Congress, section 208 (d), Department of Justice Appropriation Act 1953, and suspend the further prosecuting of the action pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, entitled "*United States of America v. Fallbrook Public Utility District and others*"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAND:

H. Res. 42. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to make a study of the relationship between the Federal Government and the States in all fields, with special reference to the field of taxation; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 43. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to investigate and study the desirability and feasibility of a national retirement system; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 44. Resolution providing funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 43; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Res. 45. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives to study and investigate interstate motor-vehicle accident and insurance rates, safety, and barriers to interstate motor-vehicle operation; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 46. Resolution providing funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 45; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 47. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to investigate and study the administration of the Buy American Act; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. Res. 48. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives to investigate and report upon the policies and practices of the Department of the Interior in the leasing or other disposition of Alaskan coal lands; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 49. Resolution authorizing a biennial audit by the Office of the Comptroller General, of the Offices of the Chief Clerk, the Doorkeeper, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Postmaster of the House of Representatives,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. Res. 50. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. Res. 51. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives, so as to permit two or more Members to introduce jointly any public bill, memorial, or resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 52. Resolution amending the Rules of the House to require the yeas and nays in the case of final action on appropriation bills; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. Res. 53. Resolution providing for a residence for pages; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to mutual-aid and defense compacts made and entered into by the State of South Dakota and the States of Oklahoma, Oregon, New Jersey, California, Delaware, Montana, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Massachusetts, Florida, Texas, Nevada, and Wyoming; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALBERT:

H. R. 1098. A bill for the relief of Giovannina Echelle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. R. 1099. A bill to include as Spanish-American War service under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration certain service rendered by Stephen Swan Ogle-tree during the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 1100. A bill for the relief of Peter A. Phrogov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 1101. A bill for the relief of Daniel Robert Leary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 1102. A bill for the relief of Leon Lawrence Hamb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 1103. A bill for the relief of Maria Buffoni and Emma Botta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 1104. A bill for the relief of Evaggelos Mpompotsis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1105. A bill for the relief of Vacellios Koniditsiotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CANNON:

H. R. 1106. A bill for the relief of Hannelore Mayerl Fulbright; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHATHAM:

H. R. 1107. A bill for the relief of J. A. Vance Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1108. A bill for the relief of Yoshi Yamaguchi and her minor child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARDY:

H. R. 1109. A bill for the relief of Pu Lun Chien and Helen S. Chien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 1110. A bill for the relief of Matilde Monoz Tamayo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRETELLA:

H. R. 1111. A bill for the relief of Sister Augusta Sala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1112. A bill for the relief of Sister Elvira Stornelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. R. 1113. A bill for the relief of George N. Giannacopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 1114. A bill for the relief of Wright H. Huntley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINE:

H. R. 1115. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Suhula Adata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1116. A bill for the relief of Artur Swislocki or Arthur Swislotzki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1117. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Beatrice Merzer, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINE (by request):

H. R. 1118. A bill for the relief of Eugen Berde, Rosalia Berde, and Olga Berde; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINE:

H. R. 1119. A bill for the relief of Aroussian Agopian and Tacor Agopian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H. R. 1120. A bill for the relief of Lester Elliott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

H. R. 1121. A bill to give proper recognition to the distinguished service of Col. James C. Kimbrough; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. R. 1122. A bill for the relief of Paul Dimitriu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1123. A bill for the lawful admission of August Soo and Hilda Vaikjarv Soo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 1124. A bill for the relief of Gerda Goerauch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 1125. A bill for the relief of Mitsu Nakamura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

H. R. 1126. A bill to authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1127. A bill to validate a conveyance of certain lands by the Central Pacific Railway Co., and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., to the Union Ice Co. and Edward Barbera; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Alabama:

H. R. 1128. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Jake Alexander a patent in fee to certain lands in the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 1129. A bill for the relief of Katina Panagioti Fiffis and Theodore Panagiotou Fiffis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1130. A bill for the relief of Goida I. Stegner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 1131. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Vaccaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1132. A bill for the relief of Alessandro DeSanto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 1133. A bill for the relief of the Dason Equipment Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1134. A bill for the relief of Equitable Infants Wear, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1135. A bill for the relief of Fritz Schneeweiss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1136. A bill for the relief of Katarzyna Pienkos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1137. A bill for the relief of Mellich and Eta Goldstein and daughter, Yochewed Goldstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1138. A bill for the relief of Samu Meisels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1139. A bill for the relief of Iechok Fajncalg and Chaja Fajncalg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1140. A bill for the relief of Isak and Oslas Gutwein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1141. A bill for the relief of Gronislaw Vydaevich and Leonid Zankowsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLUCZYNSKI:

H. R. 1142. A bill for the relief of Antonio Fazio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1143. A bill for the relief of Mary Francina Marconi, Fernanda Guzzi, Anna Ferraro, Mary Laudano, and Julia Pisano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANTAFF:

H. R. 1144. A bill for the relief of Martha Farah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1145. A bill for the relief of Mohammad Wall Khan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1146. A bill for the relief of Nawazish Ali Khan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 1147. A bill for the relief of Ahmad Darwish Abdallah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 1148. A bill for the relief of Antonino Cangialosi (or Anthony Consola); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 1149. A bill for the relief of Urho Paavo Patokoski, his wife, and their three children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. R. 1150. A bill for the relief of Albert Satoshi Kobayashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1151. A bill for the relief of Eugene Hoffman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 1152. A bill for the relief of William F. Friedman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1153. A bill for the relief of Luis Eduardo Equizabal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1154. A bill for the relief of Robert B. Cooper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1155. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Shui-fong Lee Kwong, Kai-pond Kwong, and Kai-Lai Kwong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1156. A bill for the relief of William H. Barney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1157. A bill for the relief of Herbert Roscoe Martin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1158. A bill for the relief of Guiseppe Fissore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1159. A bill for the relief of Mihai Patrichi and Victoria Viorica Patrichi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1160. A bill for the relief of Cornelio and Lucia Tequillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1161. A bill for the relief of Wong Gook Ying; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1162. A bill for the relief of Irving Polonoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1163. A bill for the relief of Betty Jean York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1164. A bill for the relief of Leopold Danilhel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1165. A bill for the relief of Beatrice De Pra Iannantouono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1166. A bill for the relief of Magdalena F. Bristol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1167. A bill for the relief of W. A. Sampsel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1168. A bill for the relief of Abdel-Jawad Mohamad Salameh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1169. A bill for the relief of Edwin M. Lamb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1170. A bill for the relief of Alexander Chebotniagin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1171. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Wai-Jan Low Fong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1172. A bill for the relief of Basil Jamil Harb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1173. A bill for the relief of Helena Lubke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1174. A bill for the relief of Yoko Todoroki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1175. A bill for the relief of Milorad Otasevic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1176. A bill for the relief of Kayed Musa Salem Farhat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1177. A bill for the relief of Gregorio Mario Bernardini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1178. A bill for the relief of Aurina Garcia Balle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1179. A bill for the relief of Victor Michael Ivanov and Mrs. Zinaida Aleksandrovna Ivanov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1180. A bill for the relief of Virgil N. Wing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 1181. A bill for the relief of Agnes Alberta R. Nixon Francis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 1182. A bill for the relief of Henry J. Krueger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 1183. A bill for the relief of Karol Herse and his wife, Maria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 1184. A bill for the relief of the Denver Live Stock Exchange; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1185. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Valerie M. Schmiedecke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1186. A bill for the relief of Astrid Ingeborg Marquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1187. A bill for the relief of Mother Anna DiGiorgi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 1188. A bill for the relief of Anita Bloom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT:

H. R. 1189. A bill for the relief of Njeh Hovhanissian Aslanian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1190. A bill for the relief of Rene Rachell Luyse Kubicek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1191. A bill for the relief of Francisca Gruber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 1192. A bill for the relief of Steve Emery Sobanski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1193. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Helga Josefa Wiley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1194. A bill for the relief of A. C. Israel Commodity Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1195. A bill for the relief of Gunther Johannes (John) Rathnow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1196. A bill for the relief of Hans V. Diernisse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1197. A bill for the relief of Michel J. Constantindis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1198. A bill for the relief of Patric Dorian Patterson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 1199. A bill for the relief of Mie Kuniyoshi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1200. A bill for the relief of Ronald J. Palmer and Ronda Kay Palmer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAUFFER:

H. R. 1201. A bill for the relief of Victoria Clita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 1202. A bill for the relief of Alan Keith Stanfield; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1203. A bill relating to the conveyance of certain property in Shawnee, Okla., by quitclaim deed, to Alfred F. Hunter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. R. 1204. A bill for the relief of Constantinos Papavasiliou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H. R. 1205. A bill for the relief of Joseph Yukio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1206. A bill for the relief of Yoshiko Kaneko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1207. A bill for the relief of Margarete Bauer and her infant son; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1208. A bill for the relief of Paolo Danesi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H. R. 1209. A bill for the relief of Stylianos Harlambidis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VORYS:

H. R. 1210. A bill for the relief of Antonio Mollicone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 1211. A bill for the relief of Isak Benmuvhar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1212. A bill for the relief of Emanuel Frangescos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 1213. A bill for the relief of Arthur DeWitt Jones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1214. A bill for the relief of Josephine Schaefel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

go forward into the unknown future, the past inspires us. We are grateful for the great traditions of which we are heirs. We are conscious of the cloud of witnesses out of heroic yesterdays, who look down upon us from the sacred spaces of this white dome of each patriot's devotion. We are conscious, too, of a listening world, hoping in its agony as in these halls of state is being designed the global shape of things to come. We would be the true servants of Thy will in this troubled time, and in Thy will alone can we find our own peace and peace for the world; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. TAFT, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 6, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 1)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk.

(For President's message, see House proceedings for today.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message of the President will lie on the table.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have conferred with the majority leader, and it meets with his approval for me to ask unanimous consent at this time to address the Senate for 10 minutes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I understand that that was the agreement which the majority leader had with the Senator from Oregon. It was then the purpose of the majority leader to ask for a quorum call and request unanimous consent for the transaction of certain routine business such as the introduction of bills, resolutions, and so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That will come later. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon if he will yield in order that I may introduce a resolution. It will take only a few moments.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Reserving the right to object, I would say that immediately after the Senator from Oregon completes his speech, there will be a unanimous-consent request made to permit the introduction of bills, resolutions, and so forth.

Mr. BRICKER. Will that be before the quorum call?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It will be immediately after the quorum call.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1953

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 6, 1953)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, whose years have no beginning or ending, replenish us, we beseech Thee, with Thy sustaining and restraining grace, as our feet tread the uncertain ways of the new year. As we